Capt. Rogers Treaty of Peace with the Creek Indians — Acct of the Creek Nation

[—557—]

Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 41, BROAD-STREET, NEAR THE *EXCHANGE*, NEW-YORK.

[No. 36, *of* VOL. II.] SATURDAY, *AUGUST*, 14, 1790. [WHOLE No. 140.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.——No. XVII.

(CONCLUDED.)

Ses mains, autour du trône, avec confusion,
Semaient la jalousie, et la division.

THE Admiral Gaspard de Coligni, had two different governments; that of the Isle of France, and that of Picardie; but as the laws of the kingdom, permitted not the possession of more than one dignity, or one government at the same time, the late King had destined that of Picardie, to the Prince de Condé, to appease his resentment and soften his complaints. The Prince earnestly desired this favor, to which, indeed, he had just pretensions. His father, and the King of Navarre, had successively held it; and the Admiral had resigned it, in consideration of the Prince. But the death of Henry IId. happening near the same time, had hindered the effect of this arrangement, which had already been made public. Francis the IId. had no regard to it. At the solicitation of the Guises, and by a manifest injustice to the Prince, he granted this place to Charles de Cossè, Marechal de Brissac, a captain of high reputation and great valor; but who having been promoted by the favor of the Princes of Lorrain, was closely attached to them and served them with zeal. Nor was there more attention paid to Francis of Montmorencie, the eldest son of the Constable. He had married Diana, natural daughter of Henry IId. In consideration of this marriage, he had been promised, the office of grand master of the King's household, a place which had been long held by his father. From the first days of the reign of Francis IId. the Duke of Guise, took it for himself, that he might add this new eclat to his other dignities, as well as deprive of it, an house which he wished to depress. Thus the Duke and the Cardinal, embraced with ardor, every occasion of mortifying their rivals, and aggrandizing themselves. The Queen mother, who foresaw that this unlimited ambition and this violent hatred, must have fatal effects, desired that they should act with more moderation, management and dexterity; but she dared not, in the beginning, oppose herself to the wills, nor traverse the designs of those, whose influence was the pricipal support of her authority.

At this time the Bourbons, excluded from all parts of the government, banished from court, and without hopes of carrying their complaints to the foot of the throne, beginning to reflect upon the situation of their affairs, and the conduct of their enemies, who, not content with their present grandeur, labored by all sorts of means to perpetuate it, resolved, to remain no longer inactive spectators of their own misfortunes, but to prevent the ruin that threatened them. To this purpose a convention was called, and we shall soon see what kind of convention it was. Anthony King of Navarre, after having left in Bearn his son, yet an infant, under the conduct of the Queen his wife, as in an asylum, at a distance from that conflagration, which they saw ready to be lighted up, in France, repaired to Vendome, with the Prince of Condé, already returned from his embassy; the Admiral, Dandelot, and the Cardinal of Chatillon his brothers, Charles Compte de la Rochefoucault, Francis Vidame de Chartres, Antony Prince of Portien, all relations or common friends, assembled also, with several other noblemen attached for many years to the houses of Montmorencie aud Bourbon. The Constable, who, altho to all appearance wholly engaged in the delights of private life, secretly set in motion all the springs of this enterprize, had sent to this assembly at Ardres, his ancient and confidential Secretary, with instructions concerning the affairs to be there agitated. They took into consideration the part which it was necessary to act in the present conjunction of affairs. All agreed in the same end, but opinions as usual, were divided concerning the means. All equally felt the atrocious affronts committed against the Princes of the blood, from whom the Guises had not only taken the first places in the government, but the small number of dignities which had remained to them. They saw evidently that the design was nothing less, than to oppress these Princes and their partizans. All perceived the necessity of preventing so pressing a danger, without waiting for the last extremity. But they were not equally agreed concerning the measures proper to ward it off.

PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTIONS
ON THE LATE
REVOLUTION IN FRANCE,
AND THE CONDUCT OF
THE DISSENTERS IN *ENGLAND*;
IN A LETTER TO
THE REV. DR. PRIESTLEY.

BY J. COURTENAY, ESQ. M. P.

QUO, QUO SCELESTI RUITIS?——HOR.

London, printed 1790.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

I SHALL now proceed in demonstrating, that the Christian religion is to all intents and purposes abolished in France—and that the National Assembly have covertly and insidiously introduced a system of atheism in its stead. The senate of *democrats* have commenced their impious scheme by abolishing tythes—a provision appropriated and sanctified, *jure divino*, for the comfortable support of the clergy, by Heathens, Jews, and Christians. They have sacrilegiously presumed to seize on the ancient revenue of the church, under the impious pretext of public good—of encouraging agriculture, by easing the peasants of an unequal and oppressive ecclesiastical *corvée*—and of providing a better and more suitable maintenance for the secular and parochial priests, who *alone* perform the respective duties of their function. Thus have the National Assembly reduced atheism into a system, by seizing on the lands of the clergy, with an avowed design of either pledging them as a security for the national debt, or selling them to Turks, Jews and Infidels, for the discharge of it. Besides, if bishops, arch-bishops, abbés, and the superior and dignified ranks of the hierarchy, are deprived of riches, immunities, power, and grandeur, how can they shew their contempt of them? You invidiously snatch from these *Seneca*'s, these Christian stoics, the sublime merit of optional virtue, by compelling them to practice temperance and moderation, not from choice, but necessity.

A similar sacrilegious attempt to abolish tythes in Ireland, is a melancholy proof of the turbulent and innovating spirit of the present times. The depressed state of the clergy too evidently appears by the style of their writings. Their arguments are singly founded on the impolicy and injustice of depriving them of a provision, sanctioned by antiquity, and solemnly entailed on them by the laws of the land. They have given up the vantage ground on which they stood, stript themselves, of the celestial armour, the panoply divine, with which they were clad, and have rashly ventured into the field naked and unarmed.

They have succeeded accordingly. If the clergy once weakly admit the profane interference of parliament; if they once admit, that this provision may be modified, and even abolished by the same authority; if the contest is merely to rest on the fallacious deductions of human reason, it would indeed be difficult for the church to maintain the argument. Even the specious statement of the celebrated author of *the wealth of nations* has little weight with me; for granting that tythes are often a fifth, and even a fourth, instead of a tenth; though they are a check to industry, &c. still the more enequal and more oppressive this sacred burthen may be, the more meritorious it is in those who submit to it from a conscientious motive, without murmuring and repining. A leading member of the Irish House of Commons (Mr. Grattan) has expatiated in his usual stile of energetic, but delusive eloquence, on the great advantage which the church would derive from an act of Commutation.—Law-suits, bickerings and animosities, he asserted, would cease at once; and the mild spirit of peace and Christian charity, would mutually endear the pastor and his flock to each other. The clergy, no doubt, are perfectly sensible of this; and only persist in claiming tythes, as being their exclusive property by divine institution; and thinking that by accepting any commutation, however beneficial, they would betray the cause of God and religion.

And now, Sir, permit me to address you, in the most serious manner, on the most serious subject. What can the madness of democracy alledge against episcopacy? Were not bishops instituted by the apostles themselves, to enlighten and govern the primitive church? Though they soon displayed an exterior pomp and splendour in their vestments, and in the celebration of divine worship; though they assumed imperial grandeur, inhabited palaces, ascended their thrones, though they censured, controled, and excommunicated emperors; yet they only submitted to this pageantry, and reluctantly exercised this temporal power, merely to impress the congregation of the faithful with a holy awe and veneration for the MAJESTY of the church; well knowing that sound morality and the social duties could rest securely on no other basis. Dr. Mosheim's misrepresentation on this very interesting point, is deservedly treated with contempt.—That bold and insidious writer, under the specious pretext of candour and moderation, inspires his readers with an aversion to all ecclesiastical power, and with indignation against the clergy, for having invariably fomented religious controversy on mysterious unintelligible tenets; for encouraging persecution, and promoting the misery of mankind in this world, by infusing into their minds a spirit of hatred, malice, and uncharitableness; which at last became the theological characteristic of every various discordant sect of Christianity. But if this ecclesiastical historian had been candid, [even allowing the fact,] he should have fairly acknowledged that the unrelenting virulence and imbittered rancour of persecution are the most infallible criterions of true belief, and the best proof of a fervent and sincere zeal for religion. As each sect stigmatized its antagonist by the odious denomination of heretic,—Arians and Athanasians, mutually actuated by the purest motives of brotherly love and affection, inflicted a momentary and transient punishment on the bodies of each other, either by the sword or the stake; lest by continuing too long in their respective schismatic opinions, they might forfeit all hope of salvation.

Thus the same actions, erroneously considered on mere abstract notions of philanthropy, may well appear unjust, cruel, and barbarous; but their very essence is changed when viewed through this just theological medium; for the genuine and beneficient spirit of orthodoxy consecrates the apparent inhumanity of the action, by sanctifying the motive. *(To be continued.)*

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Sittings of May 26.

THE incendiary protestations of those who style themselves Catholics of Nismes, and the declarations of those disaffected to the Assembly, become more and more despicable. The city of Louis-le-Saulnier seems still to lay some stress on these writings, in declaring all those traitors to their country who dare to sign them.

Clermont Ferrand, who had subscribed five millions to buy National domains, has by an Address read this morning, offered to double the value of its former donation.

M. *Tour du Pin* made some complaints, 1st. Against the Municipality of Haguenau, which kept in the prison a hussar, for whose liberty this minister says he had given orders. This business was sent to the committee of reports. 2d. Against the Municipality of Lyons, which has written to him, that they think at present there is some danger in putting into motion the troops of the line, in consequence of which they refuse to let the detachment of the Royal Guienne set off. The intention of the Minister of the war department was to fill their place by a detachment of the Penthievre dragoons. The Assembly made no decree on this grievance.

M. *Bailly* rising, exposed the disorders which for these three days past have troubled the capital. A number of foreign vagabonds swarm at the bar: the people incline to the most cruel executions. On Monday two men accused of theft were hung without any form of law. Yesterday another who was accused, had the fatal cord already fastened, when M. de la Fayette came up and saved his life: and when one of these madmen, who stirred up the multitude, cried out, that the unhappy wretch ought to be retaken, the illustrious commander himself immediately seized the disturber and conducted him to the Chatelet. A new species of courage, and a sublime homage paid to the laws!

MAY 29.

The debate on the order of the day, relative to the Ecclesiastical plan, was about to be opened, but it was interrupted by the entrance of M. Neckar, who read a discourse on the present state of the Finances. The tone of that Minister was changed.—He no longer presented those gloomy and desperate pictures, which, since the

revolution, had ſo frequently afflicted the Aſſembly. His diſcourſe breathed nothing but the moſt conſolatary proſpects.

TheDeputies of the Municipality of Marſeilles, heard at the bar, amply vindicated the conduct of their conſtituents.—They had, in obedience to the decree of the Aſſembly, ſuſpended the demolition of the forts, but the rage of the populace was not to be reſtrained.—A ſtriking circumſtance, mentioned by one of the Deputies, almoſt juſtified the popular emotion:—"On one of the corner ſtones of the Citadel," ſaid he, "were found inſcribed,

"Louis the Great ordered this Citadel to be conſtructed to prevent the citizen of Marſeilles from abandoning themſelves to the delirium of Liberty!"

BERLIN, May 22.

Immediately upon the deceaſe of Count Schulenburgh Blumberg, who died very ſuddenly on Sunday laſt, the King ſent for Count Schulenburg Rebnert, who has lived retired upon his eſtate near Magdeburg, for near two years, reinſtated him in all his former offices, and appointed him Preſident of the War, with the title of Firſt Miniſter of War. It is thought this change will be followed by others.

BASTIA, May 21.

The States have reſolved to cite the Dukes d'Urſel and d'Aremberg, and Viſcount Walkies—and in default of their appearance, to confiſcate their poſſeſſions.

NETHERLANDS.

Extract of a letter from Liſle, June 3.

The Legeois are ſaid to have been beat by the Palatines near Maeſtricht.

The people of Menin and Ipres who were on their march to Antwerp to liberate General Van der Merſch, have been ſtopped by their own countrymen in Flanders, who pointed the cannon at them, and forced them to retreat, inſtead of increaſing their numbers, as was the general opinion. The influence of the ariſtocracy has corrupted the minds of the Flemings, and produced the ſame alterations of ſentiment as their ſiniſter machinations have effected in Brabant. It has alſo prevailed ſo far as to drive away the noble defender of the oppreſſed, General M. Sandelin, whoſe firm and undaunted language of truth to the Congreſs, ſufficiently accounts for the oppreſſion to which he is now become another victim—they have inſtituted a criminal proceſs againſt him—and he has been obliged to fly from Ghent.—You may judge by the incloſed tranſlation of his memoir, how inveterate muſt be the enmity of thoſe ambitious minds againſt a man of his ſentiments.

The feſtival of unity between the troops and the national guard, concluded on Wedneday—the Mayor of the town, and the commander of the national guard and garriſon, were drawn in a ſplendid triumphal car through the city—after which they all adjourned to an elegant dinner at the Nouvelle Aventure.

In the evening a large party made an excurſion to the Abby de Loos, where they emptied the cellar of all the wine the Monks had in ſtore. The latter ſeemed to give it with the beſt grace in the world.

Great preparations are making on the Eſplanade for the general confederation of the National guard on Sunday next. A magnificent temple is erecting for taking the oath."

LONDON, June 5.

A young man in a fever who had been ill ſeveral days, apparently died laſt week at Cheſter.—The apothecary, upon examining the body found a little warmth about the regio carthiaco—on which ſtrict orders were given for the body not to be laid out, and proper means were adviſed to be employed. The next day he remained nearly in the ſame ſituation—as the warmth of the breath ſtill continued, ſimilar means were purſued, and on the third day ſigns of life appeared. This inſtance of the return of life ſhould awaken caution, and prevent inconſiſtent hurry in laying out the dead, and precipitating the funeral ceremonies.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 11.

A MESSAGE was received from the Senate, that they had paſſed the bill for reducing the national debt, with amendments. After ſome diſcuſſion, the amendments of the Senate were agreed to.

A meſſage was ſent to the Preſident by a joint committee, notifying him of the propoſed receſs to morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that the Preſident had notified the Senate of his approbation of the bill, to aſſent to certain acts of the ſtates of Georgia, Maryland and Rhode-Iſland.

Another meſſage was received from the Senate, that they had paſſed the appropriation bill.

Mr. Gilman reported the examinatiou of two inrolled bills: which were then ſigned by the Speaker.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, with the appropriation bill; and the bill making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt—to which he had given his aſſent.

Agreeable to the concurrent vote of the two houſes an adjournment took place this day; to meet in the city of Philadelphia on the firſt monday in December next.

Previous to the adjournment, an unanimous vote paſſed both houſes, returning thanks to the Corporation of this City, for the elegant and convenient accommodations furniſhed the Congreſs of the United States.

ACTS paſſed at the preſent Seſſion of Congreſs, and which have received the Approbation of the Preſident of the United States.

1. AN act for giving effect to the ſeveral acts therein mentioned, in reſpect to the State of North-Carolina, and other purpoſes.

2. An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

3. An act making appropriations for the ſupport of government, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

4. An act to eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization.

5. An act to prevent the exportation of goods not duly inſpected according to the laws of the ſeveral ſtates.

6. An act to accept a ceſſion of the claims of the ſtate of North Carolina, to a certain diſtrict of weſtern territory.

7. An act to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts.

8. An act further to ſuſpend part of an act, intituled, "an act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States, and to amend the ſaid act.

9. An act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States.

10. An act for regulating the military eſtabliſhment of the United States.

11. An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruing under the revenue laws, in certain caſes therein mentioned.

12. An act to continue in force, an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, intituled, "an act to regulate proceſſes in the Courts of the United States."

13. An act to preſcribe the mode in which the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings in each ſtate, ſhall be authenticated ſo as to take effect in every other ſtate.

14. An act for the government of the territory of the United States, ſouth of the river Ohio.

15. An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned.

16. An act for finally adjuſting and ſatisfying the claims of Frederick William De Steuben.

17. An act for giving effect to an act, intituled, "an act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States," within the ſtate of North-Carolina.

18. An act ſupplemental to the act for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the executive officers of government, with their aſſiſtants and clerks.

19. An act for giving effect to the ſeveral acts therein mentioned, in reſpect to the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

20. An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and company.

21. An act for giving effect to an act, intituled, "an act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States," within the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

22. An act providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations.

23. An act to ſatisfy the claims of John M'Cord againſt the United States.

24. An act for the relief of Nathaniel Twining.

25. An act for giving effect to an act, intituled, "an act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," in reſpect to the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

26. An act to authorize the purchaſe of a tract of land for the uſe of the United States.

27. An act for eſtabliſhirg the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States.

28. An act further to provide for the payment of the invalid penſioners of the United States.

29. An act for the government and regulation of ſeamen in the merchants ſervice.

30. An act impoſing duties on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels.

31. An act to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes.

32. An act providing for the holding a treaty or treaties to eſtabliſh peace with certain Indian tribes.

33. An act to amend the act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of light houſes, beacons, buoys, and public piers.

34. An act to continue in force for a limited time, an act intituled "an act for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office.

35. An act for the relief of John Stewart and John Davidſon.

36. An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States.

37. An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties impoſed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels.

38. An act to provide more effectually for the ſettlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual States.

39. An act making further proviſion for the payment of the debts of the United States.

40. An act to enable the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line, on continental eſtabliſhment, to obtain titles to certian lands lying north-weſt of the river Ohio, between the little Miami and Sciota.

41. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treaſury to finiſh the light-houſe on Portlandhead, in the diſtrict of Maine.

42. An act for the relief of diſabled ſoldiers and ſeaman lately in the ſervice of the United States, and of certain other perſons.

43. An act for the relief of the perſons therein mentioned or deſcribed.

44. An act declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain acts of the ſtate of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

45. An act to alter the time of holding the circuit courts of the United States, in the ſtates of South-Carolina and Georgia, and providing that the diſtrict court of Pennſylvania ſhall, in future, be held in the city of Philadelphia only.

46. An act for the relief of Adam Caldwell.

47. An act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt.

48. An act making certain appropriations therein mentioned.

PRIZES IN THE NEWYORK-CITY LOTTERY.

Prize of 1000*l.* No. 7648.——*Prize of* 500*l.* No. 9265.

Prizes of 100*l.* No. 7,596. 12,964. 10,612.

Prizes of 50*l.* No. 3,450. 7,774. 22,372. 1,893. 7,670. 18,722. 2876. 2997.

Prizes of 20*l.* No. 1405. 2274. 607. 2601. 7417. 19,202. 24,856. 3949. 8195. 15,946. 18,598. 20,665. 23.255. 1297. 16,410.

Prizes of 10*l.* *No.* 13,465. 13.771. 21,564. 4872. 4877. 10,459. 21,509. 23,665. 12,743. 6218. 10,297. 934. 9442. 13,038. 19,523. 4067. 10,506. 14,416. 21,592. 12,128. 14,820. 18,652. 24,483. 6,268. 16,160. 18325. 18,556. 22,736. 24.039.

Prizes of 4*l.* *Drawn on Thurſday.*

No. 586	2461	6250	9161	13568	16509	19071	22212	
771	844	322	243	914	592	198	291	
802	3121	463	500	14455	759	20193	613	
44	398	871	841	920	775	386	967	
95	3574	7098	10418	15255	16954	468	23221	
1256	4020	527	427	465	17448	757	115	
432	040	887	534	627	955	932	623	
589	353	942	11902	755	18300	21012	653	
703	4385	8232	12083	917	416	028	759	
924	5002	598	188	949	618	215	867	
2341	929	761	473	16110	733	828	24117	
346	6041	9090	613	365	19070	893	256	
		24333.	24365.	24492.	24769.			

Friday.

No. 33	3892	6048	8886	14643	17590	19894	23011	
700	4241	097	954	732	786	962	039	
833	524	177	9032	839	795	20141	265	
87	777	7223	69	979	913	215	56	
1226	919	251	209	15017	920	634	668	
337	990	655	228	163	18346	738	712	
401	5029	607	298	173	425	21375	808	
455	155	8027	394	558	670	496	24056	
502	231	058	581	789	764	603	556	
611	237	151	959	794	842	623	567	
2008	5278	235	861	862	846	751	700	
299	418	305	867	16246	993	854	727	
703	688	445	910	843	19114	22411	829	
964	730	732	946	17302	020	794	955	
3170	774	741	14501	475	270	846		
636	775	825	568	556	407	852		

Saturday.

No. 442	4136	7636	10871	13611	17714	21187	24205	
695	177	659	11157	14160	946	351	316	
721	735	723	217	721	18298	361	434	
1362	896	8181	592	934	338	371	602	
642	5727	9164	866	15371	910	477	741	
919	850	504	12262	462	19077	22301	751	
2439	6544	507	647	657	471	317	767	
598	6583	624	919	16608	844	592		
3217	622	889	923	793	998	849		
670	7376	10129	13142	868	20536	23427		
697	411	390	183	17036	817	663		
4093	440	745	454	614	947	24030		

Monday.

No. 214	3002	5312	8347	11847	15198	17498	20821	
506	044	318	358	850	405	540	955	
72	053	332	378	946	433	550	21196	
650	062	475	499	983	437	672	302	
760	090	531	661	12005	459	769	349	
894	213	663	664	186	503	18009	466	
99	396	711	820	249	566	016	485	
1024	423	817	858	283	608	164	602	
252	622	857	906	286	658	314	666	
397	727	917	040	290	698	343	676	
	768	6063	9116	317	808	381	727	
495	850	189	252	373	890	478	783	
566	053	201	285	424	943	873	807	
711	871	284	375	513	954	986	884	
735	885	567	393	580	16121	19007	966	
782	983	585	432	713	319	313	994	
799	4017	627	604	848	321	348	22006	
806	078	640	633	13056	331	439	198	
836	106	648	648	123	361	806	266	
870	134	736	739	259	364	832	327	
899	166	844	902	441	507	874	402	
906	271	856	957	485	512	884	536	
2102	364	950	10039	510	562	915	763	
113	447	952	242	702	587	925	808	
162	505	957	366	815	589	999	817	
262	506	7210	491	824	633	20143	823	
312	546	256	519	908	780	153	918	
337	622	468	568	954	794	249	960	
501	653	489	590	14040	928	333	23010	
513	701	586	960	203	995	445	118	
638	800	615	981	444	17070	484	121	
641	811	734	11094	496	097	494	139	
660	836	907	099	602	122	504	321	
679	993	077	178	842	407	592	381	
691	5024	8171	431	872	424	674	437	
809	138	172	492	907	432	679	787	
834	225	182	619	927	434	680	903	
942	292	297	819	15028	454	726	24016	
24083.	24089.	24207.	24306.	24318.	24343.	24391.	24368.	
397.	403.	530.	572.	783.	837.	874.	890.	

Tueſday.

No. 72	3347	7141	10849	14626	17269	20702	24230	
200	400	79	928	785	456	732	238	
08	12	216	11006	813	511	21050	357	
10	43	83	018	15008	519	105	370	
322	605	332	031	023	533	120	475	
490	738	55	040	110	535	172	588	
560	41	75	322	148	560	230	962	
614	803	605	353	253	564	244	965	
81	37	47	482	272	707	389	967	
82	4732	86	734	320	772	515		
704	481	783	739	359	873	545		
804	091	902	813	383	888	601		
43	523	45	896	475	943	618		
929	25	8119	12140	543	974	773		
1104	64	80	231	568	18134	799		
1262	776	344	293	647	236	860		
1320	91	453	327	664	255	882		
1518	888	521	365	723	432	905		
35	955	709	393	754	481	932		
1723	5064	84	588	973	482	22000		
96	161	818	708	16523	672	136		
1873	296	9006	865	172	685	355		
1932	572	72	13044	192	690	524		
33	646	102	388	205	895	571		
2035	901	107	558	366	983	677		
2147	58	253	570	430	19178	708		
81	66	78	577	516	183	787		
2209	92	370	811	570	457	791		
86	6039	83	877	620	920	804		
375	135	417	890	660	20032	835		
404	85	99	894	874	042	881		
688	257	661	926	888	052	23013		
804	92	784	14039	925	158	062		
11	375	99	196	937	344	180		
16	442	10052	276	17039	347	405		
3022	527	385	317	060	533	459		
82	91	404	322	091	540	463		
101	625	478	388	129	598	660		
3134	71	587	443	169	618	689		
248	966	698	538	202	619	863		
56	98	736	547	220	645	903		
322	7031	808	612	222	655	24221		

By Authority.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these presents shall come,—Greeting.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, between the United States of America, and the Creek nation of Indians, was made and concluded on the seventh day of the present month of August, by HENRY KNOX, Secretary for the Department of War, who was duly authorized thereto by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part, and the Kings, Chiefs and Warriors of the said Creek nation, whose names are thereunto signed, on the other part; which Treaty is in the form and words following:

A TREATY of peace and friendship made and concluded between the President of the United States of America, on the part, and behalf of the said States, and the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, on the part and behalf of the said nation.

The parties being desirous of establishing permanent peace and friendship between the United States and the said Creek nation, and the citizens and members thereof, and to remove the causes of war by ascertaining their limits, and making other necessary just and friendly arrangements: The President of the United States by Henry Knox Secretary for the department of war, whom he hath constituted with full powers for these purposes, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States: And the Creek nation by the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors representing the said nation have agreed to the following articles, viz.

ARTICLE I.

THERE shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals, towns and tribes of the upper, middle and lower Creeks, and Semanolies, composing the Creek nation of Indians.

ARTICLE II.

The undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors, for themselves, and all parts of the Creek nation within the limits of the United States, do acknowledge themselves, and the said parts of the Creek nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosoever, and they also stipulate that the said Creek nation will not hold any treaty with an individual state, or with individuals of any state.

ARTICLE III.

The Creek nation shall deliver as soon as practicable, to the commanding officer of the troops of the United States stationed at the Rock-landing, on the Oconee river, all citizens of the United States, white inhabitants or negroes, who are now prisoners in any part of the said nation. And if any such prisoners or negroes should not be so delivered, on or before the first day of June ensuing, the Governor of Georgia may empower three persons to repair to the said nation, in order to Claim and receive such prisoners and negroes.

ARTICLE IV.

The boundary between the citizens of the United States and the Creek nation, is, and shall be, from where the old line strikes the river Savannah—thence up the said river to a place on the most northern branch of the same, commonly called the Keowee, where a North East line to be drawn from the top of the Occunna mountain shall intersect—thence along the said line in a South West direction to Tugelo river—thence to the top of the Currahee mountain—thence to the head or source of the main south branch of the Oconee river, called the Appalachee—thence down the middle of the said main south branch and river Oconee, to its confluence with the Oakmulgee, which form the river Altamaha—and thence down the middle of the said Altamaha, to the old line on the said river, and thence along the said old line to the river St. Marys.

And in order to preclude forever all disputes relatively to the head, or source of the main south branch of the river Oconee at the place where it shall be intersected by the line aforesaid from the Currahee mountain, the same shall be ascertained by an able surveyor on the part of the United States, who shall be assisted by three old citizens of Georgia, who may be appointed by the governor of the said state, and three old Creek Chiefs to be appointed by the said nation, and the said surveyor, citizens and chiefs shall assemble for this purpose on the first day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, at the Rock-landing on the said river Oconee and thence proceed to ascertain the said head, or source of the main south branch of the said river, at the place where it shall be intersected by the line aforesaid, to be drawn from the Currahee mountain. And in order that the said boundary shall be rendered distinct and well known, it shall be marked by a line of felled trees at least twenty feet wide, and the trees chopped on each side from the said Currahee mountain to the head, or source of the said main south branch of the Oconee river, and thence down the margin of the said main south branch and river Oconee, for the distance of twenty miles, or as much farther as may be necessary to mark distinctly the said boundary. And in order to extinguish forever all claims of the Creek nation, or any part thereof, to any of the land lying to the northward and eastward of the boundary herein described, it is hereby agreed in addition to the considerations heretofore made for the said land, that the United States will cause certain valuable Indian goods, now in the state of Georgia, to be delivered to the said Creek nation: and the said United States will also cause the sum of one thousand and five hundred dollars, to be paid annually to the said Creek nation. And the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors do hereby for themselves and the whole Creek nation, their heirs and descendants, for the considerations above mentioned, release, quit-claim, relinquish and cede—all the land to the northward and eastward of the boundary herein described.

ARTICLE, V.

The United States solemnly guarantee to the Creek nation, all their lands within the limits of the United States to the westward and southward of the boundary described in the preceding article.

ARTICLE, VI.

If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the Creek's lands, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Creeks may punish him, or not, as they please.

ARTICLE, VII.

No citizen or inhabitant of the United States, shall attempt to hunt or destroy the game on the Creek lands. Nor shall any such citizen or inhabitant go into the Creek country without a passport, first obtained from the governor of some one of the United States, or the officer of the troops of the United States commanding at the nearest military post on the frontiers—or such other person as the President of the United States may from time to time authorize to grant the same.

ARTICLE, VIII.

If any Creek Indian or Indians, or person residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any of the citizens or inhabitants of the United States, the Creek nation, or town, or tribe, to which such offender or offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the laws of the United States.

ARTICLE, IX.

If any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the United States, shall go into any town, settlement, or territory belonging to the Creek nation of Indians, and shall there commit any crime upon, or trespass against the person or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian, or Indians, which if committed within the jurisdiction of any state, or within the jurisdiction of either of the said districts, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof, would be punishable by the laws of such state, or district, such offender or offenders shall be subject to the same punishment, and shall be proceeded against in the same manner, as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the state, or district to which he or they may belong, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof.

ARTICLE, X.

In cases of violence on the persons or property of the individuals of either party, neither retaliation nor reprisal shall be committed by the other, until satisfaction shall have been demanded of the party of which the aggressor is, and shall have been refused.

ARTICLE, XI.

The Creeks shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of any designs, which they may know, or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whatever, against the peace and interests of the United States.

ARTICLE XII.

That the Creek nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdsmen and cultivators instead of remaining in a state of hunters; the United States will from time to time furnish gratuitously the said nation with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry. And further to assist the said nation in so desirable a pursuit, and at the same time to establish a certain mode of communication, the United States will send such and so many persons to reside in said nation as they may judge proper, and not exceeding four in number, who shall qualify themselves to act as interpreters. These persons shall have lands assigned them by the Creeks for cultivation, for themselves and their successors in office; but they shall be precluded exercising any kind of traffic.

ARTICLE XIII.

All animosities for past grievances shall henceforth cease, and the contracting parties will carry the foregoing treaty into full execution, with all good faith and sincerity.

ARTICLE XIV.

This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

IN WITNESS of all and every thing herein determined between the United States of America, and the whole Creek nations, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, in the city of New-York, within the United States, this seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

In behalf of the United States,

HENRY KNOX, Secretary of War, and sole Commissioner for treating with the Creek nation of Indians, (L. S.)

In behalf of themselves and the whole Creek nation of Indians,

Signed and sealed by

ALEXANDER McGILLIVRAY,

And the Kings, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Cusetahs, Little Tallisee, Big Tallisee, Tuckabatchy, Natchez, Cowetas. Of the Broken Arrow, Coosades, Alabama Chief Oaksoys.

Done in presence of

RICHARD MORRIS, Chief Justice of the State of New-York,
RICHARD VARICK, Mayor of the City of New-York,
MARINUS WILLETT,
THOMAS LEE SHIPPEN, of Pennsylvania,
JOHN RUTLEDGE, junior,
JOSEPH ALLEN SMITH,
HENRY IZARD,
JOSEPH his ✕ mark CORNELL, Interpreter.

(L. S. U. S.) NOW KNOW Ye, That I having seen and considered the said treaty do, and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every article and clause thereof; In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Given at the city of New-York, the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the fifteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By Command of the President of the United States of America.

HENRY KNOX, Secretary for the Department of War.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 14.

Yesterday the treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and the Creek nation was solemnly ratified by the contracting parties, in Federal Hall, in presence of a large assembly of citizens.—The Vice-President of the United States—the great officers of State—his Excellency the Governor—and of several members of both Houses of Congress.

At 12 o'clock the President of the United States, and his suit—General Knox, the commissioner; the clerks of the department of the Secretary at war; Col. M'Gillivray, and the Kings, Chiefs, and warriors of the Creek nation being assembled, the treaty was read by the Secretary of the President of the United States.

The President then addressed Col. M'Gillivray, the Kings, Chiefs, and warriors; he said that he thought the treaty just and equal; and stated the mutual duties of the contracting parties; which address was communicated sentence after sentence, by Mr. Cornell sworn interpreter; to all of which the Creeks gave an audible assent.

The President then signed the treaty—after which he presented a string of beads as a token of perpetual peace; and a paper of tobacco to smoke in remembrance of it; Mr. M'Gillivray rose, made a short reply to the President, and received the tokens.

This was succeeded by the shake of peace, every one of the Creeks passing this friendly salute with the President; a song of peace performed by the Creeks concluded this highly interesting, solemn and dignified transaction.

We are informed, by a letter dated July 3d, from Kingston, Jamaica—"That no ships were to sail for Britain until the 25th of July, and then to have a convoy. On the second ult. arrived there the 62d regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Horneck, which had been embarked from Ireland, and proceeded to Halifax, Nova-Scotia, where Lieutenant Col. Horneck found orders to sail directly, without landing, for Jamaica. This corps is to be followed by the 5th battalion of the 60th, which is hourly expected, to augment the military force in Jamaica. Another regiment is also ordered from Ireland, with a reinforcement of men of war, both daily looked for—every preparation of war is making. Lord Effingham, the governor, is in a very bad state of health, and it is thought will not recover.

The news-papers have paragraphed Congress for the slowness of their proceedings—the length of the list of their acts will take off a great deal from the force of the charge. In that list are many acts comprehending objects in the highest degree contentious and arduous; and rendered doubly so by the state jealousies and prejudices which this government inherits from its ancestor, the confederation. As much of the ordinary business of legislation has been done, as could be expected, and at last the great things are provided for, which the people have been so anxious about. The debt is funded, a law has passed for setling the accounts, and public credit has a foundation to rest upon. This, however important, is not all. A system is formed for reducing the debt by purchases in the market, with the surplus revenue of a million of dollars, and with a further sum to be borrowed.—This will save a great deal to the public, form a sinking fund, gradually to pay off the whole debt, diminish the loss to the country by foreign speculations, and instead of keeping the money locked up in the revenue chest, it will scatter it among the people; it will restore confidence in government, and raise it higher than it ever was. Little more than a year of the existence of the new government has elapsed—what more has the most sanguine admirer of it expected in so short a time? America, tho respected for the wisdom of its constitution, has been considered as in a state of childhood with regard to credit and money matters. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the concluding measures of this session of Congress, adopted in conformity to his opinion, will raise the reputation of our country. A system is begun which needs only to be steadily pursued, to extinguish our debt, and to secure all the advantages which we have hoped to derive, from the establishment of the constitution. Probably there is not in the world a nation which has half so good cause for HOPE, as the American.—such an expectation, so well founded and so nearly realized, tends to prove itself true.—It inspires the people with a spirit and energy, which increases their strength. Those who kindle discord, murmur against the government, as unfaithful, lazy and ignorant, and croak about ruin as the consequence, make themselves and others unhappy, poison that harmony, and damp that enterprize, full of hope, which would otherwise be at work to bring about better times.

A cool observer will have frequent occasions to wonder at the readiness with which accusations against government are made and believed. The charge is taken for true, and instead of collecting proofs, we find the accusers engaged in shewing the pernicious consequences of the alledged delinquency. Congress is inveighed against for proceeding tardily, and the world is told that many months have been trifled away, not only without doing any good, but with a design to protract the term of the payment of their wages. To enquire, is a work of the understanding—to rail and call names is a matter of passion. All have passions and very often feel them—and those who have the least understanding are most under their dominion: But tho all have some understanding too, they will not always make the best use of what they have. It requires the knowledge of some facts, and some leisure to compare them together, to make up a sound judgment upon subjects which lie remote from the path of common enquiry. Congress should be compared with other public bodies. All bodies are slow in motion. But it may be questioned whether business has been more expeditiously transacted in the state assemblies than in Congress. Great subjects which divide and agitate the whole society, because they portend the most important and extensive consequences, cannot be hurried. Very often by giving time for passion to waste itself in fume, right measures are approved at the time of their adoption, which on their being first announced were obnoxious.——The assumption of the state debts was long in debate. The public has the means of judging, by reading the Gazettes, whether this act of justice, this truly national measure, has not been vindicated from a multitude of objections, which at first were urged against it. A number of obstacles to our being a nation have been removed. Many occasions have been taken away, which could only be used for deadly purposes. Instead of complaining, we ought to think our rulers too happy that those things which have cost other nations blood, and, what is more precious, liberty, have cost us only time. In order to learn to love our country as well as it deserves, we should compare it and its administration with every other on earth.—The time will come, and our *disunion* only can prevent its arrival, when the name of an American will give a title to respect in the furthest corner of it.

BOSTON, Saturday, August 7.

Capt. Cruft, who arrived here on Wednesday last, in 45 days from Bilboa, informs, that at the time of his departure, June 17 a declaration of war was momently expected—and that on his passage he fell in with five or six british men of war, who were cruising off the Spanish coast. He soon after spoke with a Spanish Galleon, bound into port—he gave the Captain information of the British cruisers—but the Captain of the Galleon, pointing to his guns, merely laughed at the information.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED
By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to provide more effectually for the settlement of the Accounts between the United States and the individual States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a board, to conſiſt of three commiſſioners be, and hereby is eſtabliſhed to ſettle the accounts between the United States and the individual States, and the determination of a majority of the ſaid commiſſioners on the claims ſubmitted to them, ſhall be final and concluſive, and they ſhall have power to employ ſuch number of clerks as they may find neceſſary.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall reſpectively take an oath or affirmation before the chief juſtice of the United States, or one of the aſſociate or diſtrict judges, that they will faithfully and impartially execute the duties of their office. And they ſhall each of them be entitled to receive at the rate of two thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable quarter yearly at the treaſury of the United States for their reſpective ſervices.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid commiſſioners to receive and examine all claims which ſhall be exhibited to them before the firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, and to determine on all ſuch as have accrued for the general or particular defence during the war, and on the evidence thereof, according to the principles of general equity (although ſuch claims may not be ſanctioned by the reſolves of Congreſs, or ſupported by regular vouchers) ſo as to provide for the final ſettlement of all accounts between the United States and the ſtates individually; but no evidence of a claim heretofore admitted by a commiſſioner of the United States for any ſtate or diſtrict, ſhall be ſubject to ſuch examination, nor ſhall the claim of any citizen be admitted as a charge againſt the United States in the account of any ſtate unleſs the ſame was allowed by ſuch ſtate before the twenty fourth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid commiſſioners to examine and liquidate to ſpecie value on principles of equity, the credits and debits of the ſtates already on the books of the treaſury for bills of credit ſubſequent to the eighteenth of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

And be it further enacted, That the commiſſioners ſhall debit each ſtate with all advances which have been, or may be made to it by the United States, and with the intereſt thereon to the laſt day of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine, and ſhall credit each ſtate for its diſburſements and advances on the principles contained in the third ſection of this act, with intereſt to the day aforeſaid, and having ſtruck the balance due to each ſtate, ſhall find the aggregate of all the balances, which aggregate ſhall be apportioned between the ſtates agreeably to the rule herein after given, and the difference between ſuch apportionments, and the reſpective balances ſhall be carried in a new account to the debit or credit of the States reſpectively, as the caſe may be.

And be it further enacted, That the rule for apportioning to the ſtates the aggregate of the balances firſt above mentioned, ſhall be the ſame that is preſcribed by the conſtitution of the United States, for the apportionment of repreſentation and direct taxes, and according to the firſt enumeration which ſhall be made.

And be it further enacted, That the ſtates who ſhall have balances placed to their credit on the books of the treaſury of the United States, ſhall within twelve months after the ſame ſhall have been ſo credited, be entitled to have the ſame funded upon the ſame terms with the other part of the domeſtic debt of the United States; but the balances ſo credited to any ſtate ſhall not be transferable.

And be it further enacted, That the clerks employed by the ſaid commiſſioners, ſhall receive like ſalaries as clerks employed in the treaſury department.

And be it further enacted, That the powers of the ſaid commiſſioners, ſhall continue until the firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two, unleſs the buſineſs ſhall be ſooner accompliſhed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States. and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, AUGUST THE FIFTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

PROVIDENCE, AUGUST 5.

ACCOUNT OT THE CREEK NATION.

THE Creeks, who call themſelves Muſcokies, are compoſed of various tribes, who, after tedious wars, thought it good policy to unite to ſupport themſelves againſt the Choctaws, &c.—They conſiſt of the Apalakias, Alibamons, Abecas, Cawittaws, Cooſas, Conſhacs, Cooſactes, Chacſihoomas, Natchez, Oconis, Okohoys, Pakanas, Oakmulgis, Tænſas, Tallepooſas, Weetumkas, and ſome others. Their union has not only anſwered their firſt hope, but enabled them to overawe the Choctaws and other nations.

They inhabit a noble and fruitful country, where they will become civilized, more and more every day; and where they, or ſome other people, more civilized and powerful, will one day enjoy all the bleſſings, which the ſuperior advantages of their ſoil, climate and ſituation can beſtow. They are an expert, ſagacious, politic people—extremely jealous of their rights—averſe to parting with their lands—and determined to defend them againſt all invaſions, to the utmoſt extremity.

They are remarkably well ſhaped; are expert ſwimmers; and are a ſprightly hardy race. They teach their horſes to ſwim in a very extraordinary manner; and find great uſe therein, in their war parties. They have abundance of tame cattle and ſwine—turkeys, ducks, and other poultry: They cultivate tobacco, rice, Indian corn, potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, &c.

Their country abounds with melons, peaches, ſtrawberries, plumbs, grapes, and ſome other fruits.

To ſtrangers they are hoſpitable, nay liberally kind to exceſs, even to white men, when any above the rank of a trader viſits them. With thoſe they are punctual, and honeſt in their dealings: and they afford them protection from all inſults. Many of the nations are addicted to trade as principals, or as factors for the London company, who are allowed by the Spaniards a free trade with them, in a ſtipulated number of ſhips from London annually.

Their women are handſome: and conſidering their ſtate of civilization, many of them are very cleanly. Their dreſſes at feſtivals and public dances, are rich and expenſive. They are exceedingly attentive to ſtrangers, whom they ſerve with excellent proviſions, well cooked, which are always accompanied with a bottle of cryſtaline bear's oil, and another of Virgin honey, full as pure.

Their country, or what they claim, is bounded northward by nearly the 34th degree of latitude; and extends from the Tombecklee or Mobille river, to the Atlantic ocean. It is well watered by many navigable ſtreams, leading to bays and harbors, which will become of great importance in peace and war; and is abundant in deer, bears, wild turkeys, and ſmall game.

The men value themſelves on being good hunters, fiſhermen, and warriors, ſo much that their women ſtill do moſt of the work of the field, which in this fine country and climate, is not very laborious. They are, however, adopting the uſe of black ſlaves

They are the only red people I know, who frequently keep by them ſtore of liquor, by way of refreſhment only; or who make any great uſe of milk, eggs and honey.

Their country, amongſt other valuable commodities, is poſſeſſed of a number of extraordinary ſalt ſprings, ſome of which produce one third ſalt.—And their rivers are remarkably ſtored with the beſt of fiſh.

Hoſpitable and kind as theſe people are to friends—they are, if poſſible ſtill more inveterate to enemies, which is an exception to true bravery; but it is the effect of their education.

Whilſt the Britiſh poſſeſſed the ſea coaſts of Eaſt and Weſt Florida, the Creeks lived on good terms with them: And they are now in as ſtrict friendſhip with the Spaniards, who cultivate their eſteem with great attention, and ſtrict regard to juſtice, indeed with a liberality ſome other nations are ſtrangers to: no nation has a more contemptible opinion of the white men's faith, in general, than theſe people. Yet they place great confidence in the United States; and wiſh to agree with them, upon a permanent boundary, over which the Southern States ſhall not treſpaſs.

Mr. M'Gillivray, whoſe mother was principal of the nation, and who has ſeveral ſiſters married to leading men, is ſo highly eſteemed for his merits, that they have formally elected him their ſovereign, and veſted him with conſiderable powers. This gentleman wiſhed to have remained a citizen of the United States; but having ſerved under the Britiſh during the late war, and his property being conſiderable in Georgia, he could not be indulged: He therefore retired amongſt his friends, and has zealouſly taken part in their intereſts and politics.

LONDON, June 5.

PARIS.

Paris has lately been troubled by ſome inſurrections; happily a few only, who deſerved it, became victims to them. In twenty-four hours peace was reſtored to this town, for which the proclamation of M. Bailly had made way.

The reviving ſpeech of M. Necker, of which we yeſterday gave an extract, ſhewed the firſt dawn of public felicity, and every body is looking forward to the moſt agreeable hopes. The King's Proclamation cauſed the moſt lively emotions in the aſſembly.

The citizens, melted and rejoiced, repeated its expreſſions with enthuſiaſm: a thouſand eyes wiſhed for the happineſs of ſeeing the beſt of men and the moſt upright of Kings. They enjoyed this pleaſure yeſterday morning.

M. de la Fayette had fixed on yeſterday (Sunday) for a general review of the National Guard in the Champs de Mars. Each diviſion was to provide ſo many men: in all ſomething more than four thouſand.

The King was on horſe-back early in the morning, and, after a turn on the Boulevard, he croſſed over to the place of review.

He was no ſooner perceived by the people, than the ſound *Vive le Roi* (Long live the King) reſounded from all parts with an enthuſiaſm before ſeldom ſeen. Even the nation was for a time forgotten, and wholly taken up with the thoughts of their monarch. They offered no vows but for him, and his perſon is ſo much beloved, that it is contemplated with the higheſt pleaſure.

As his Majeſty knows the hearts of his people ſufficiently to be certain that it is not his pomp, but himſelf, which is beloved by them, he was in a plain undreſs; his coat was green, and not ſeemingly very new; and his hat, though ſmall, was adorned with a handſome cockade of three colours. The National Guard, for the firſt time, exerciſed before him amongſt the repeated acclamations of an immenſe crowd, who were never weary of ſhewing the King how much they loved him, and how truly they rejoice to ſee him enjoying liberty and happineſs. The King, on his ſide, ſhewed the greateſt ſenſibility—it was eaſy to perceive that he ſmiled unaffectedly, by a few tears of joy, which ſtole in ſpight of him down his cheeks. The review concluded about half paſt twelve.

REVOLUTION IN HUNGARY.

Leopold II. determined to recover his authority in the Netherlands, though at a greater expence of blood and treaſure than the object of contention will juſtify, is compelled to ſecure a territory more valuable, extenſive, and intereſting to the Houſe of Auſtria.

In ſhort, the Hungarians have begun to negociate with their Sovereign. According to the ancient ſyſtem of things, ſuch negociations would terminate in the death or exile of the projectors. But ancient records muſt no longer form the *data* of political induction. According to the new order of events, the gentle petition of the Hungarians will grow into bold remonſtrance, and terminate in ſucceſsful rebellion. All the arts and influence of the Belgic Confederacy will be practiced among the diſcontented Hungarians, with a view to divide and weaken the armies of Auſtria. And this may ultimately lead to a total extinction of the Auſtrian Monarchy!!!

Great indeed are the revolutions of modern times. The next century will open on a new face of affairs—perhaps on an univerſal Republic.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

AUGUST 14.——DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits,	5/6.	Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 6/.
Antigua Rum,	4/9. *a* 5/.	Do. 18. inch do.	18/
St. Croix, do.	4/8.	Butt white oak ſtaves,	35/.
Country, do.	3/.	Pipe do. do.	9l.
Molaſſes,	2/4.	Hogſhead do. do.	6l. 10/.
Brandy,	7/.	Do. do. heading,	8l.
Geneva,	5/3.	Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves,	3l. 5/.
Do. in caſes,	28/.	Hogſhead red oak do.	5l. 5/.
Muſcovado Sugar,	80/. *a* 72/.	Do. French do.	5l.
Loaf, do.	1/4.	Hogſhead hoops,	4l.
Lump, do.	1/2½.	Whiteoak ſquare timber per ſquare foot,	10*d.*
Pepper,	2/9.	Red wood, per ton,	16l.
Pimento,	1/6.	Fuſtick,	10l.
Coffee,	1/3. 1/4.	Beaver, per lb.	12/. *a* 16/.
Indigo, (Carolina)	3/. *a* 6/.	Otter per ſkin,	9/. 32/.
Do. French,	18/. 10/.	Grey fox,	4/7.
Rice,	26/.	Martin,	4/10.
Superfine Flour,	54/.	Racoon,	3/6 *a* 7/6.
Common do.	50/.	Muſkrat,	10*d. a* 14*d.*
Rye do.	30/. *a* 28/.	Beaver hats,	64/.
Indian Meal,	18/. 20/.	Caſtor do.	48/.
Rye,	5/. *pr. buſh.*	Chocolate,	14*d.*
Wheat,	8/. *a* 9/.	Cocoa.	70/. *a* 80/.
Corn, (Southern)	3/6.	Cotton,	2/.
Do. (Northern,)	4/.	Tar, pr. bar.	12/.
Beef, firſt quality,	54/.	Pitch,	12/. *a* 13/.
Pork, firſt quality,	90/.	Turpentine,	22/. *a* 23/.
Oats,	2/2.	Tobacco, James River,	4*d. a* 3½*d.*
Flax-ſeed,	5/.	Do. York,	4*d. a* 3½*d.*
Ship bread per cwt.	21/. 24/.	Do. Rappahanock,	2*d a* 3½*d.*
Country refined bar-iron,	28l. *a* 30l.	Do. Maryland, coloured,	5½*d.*
Do. bloomery,	25l. *a* 26l.	Do. Weſtern-ſhore,	2*d a* 3½*d.*
Swedes do.	45l.	Lead in pigs, pr cwt.	60/.
Ruſſia do.	30l.	Do. bars,	68/.
Pig-iron,	8l 10/. *a* 9l.	Do. Shot,	68/.
German ſteel,	9*d.* per lb.	Red lead,	68/.
Nails American, by caſk. per. lb.	14*d.* 4*d.*	White do. dry,	95/.
Do. do. do.	6d. 12*d.*	White do. in oil,	5l. 12/.
Do. do. do.	8d. 9½*d.*	Salt-petre hams,	7½*d.*
Do. do. do.	10d.	Spermaceti candles,	3/.
Do. do. do'	12d. 7½*d a* 8½*d.*	Mould do.	11*d. a* 1/.
Do. do. do.	20d.	Tallow dipt,	9½*d.*
Do. do. do,	24d.	Soap,	5*d. a* 8*d.*
Pot aſh, per ton,	40l. 10/.	Caſtile ſoap,	9*d. a* 10*d.*
Pearl aſh,	53l.	Engliſh cheeſe, pr. lb.	15*d.*
Bees-wax per lb.	2/.	Country do.	5*d.* 6*d.*
Mackarel per barr.	26/. *a* 30/.	Butter,	8*d.*
Herrings,	18/. 16/.	Hyſon tea,	9/.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot,	10*d.*	Sequin do.	6/6.
Dominico, do.	9*d.*	Bohea do.	2/5.
Honduras, do.	7*d.*	Ginſeng,	2/. *a* 2/6.
Logwood unchipped,	pr.ton. 8l.	Starch Poland,	7*d.*
Do. chipped.	14l.	Snuff,	2/3.
2 inch white oak plank, per m.	10l. 10/.	Allum ſalt, water meaſure, pr. buſh.	3/6.
1 inch do.	5l.	Liverpool do.	2/.
2 inch white pine plank,	8l.	Madeira wine, pr. pipe,	60*l. a* 90*l.*
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.	Port,	46*l.*
1 inch do.	3l. 10/.	Liſbon, pr. gal.	5/
2 inch pitch pine do.	10l.	Teneriff,	4/.
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 8/.	Fyall,	3/3.
Cedar 2 inch do.	1l. 10/	Spermaceti do,	6*l.*
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.	Shake-down hhds.	3/6
1 inch do.	4l.	Dutch gun-powder,	pr.cwt.150.
Pitch pine ſcantling,	3l. 8/.	Nail rods, pr. ton,	34/. 36/.
Cyprus 2 feet ſhingles,	1l. 10/.	Lintſeed oil, pr. gal.	4/.
		Whale do. pr.barrel,	50 *a* 65/.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12/6. INDENTS 7/4.

This day publiſhed,
And to be ſold by THOMAS ALLEN, Queen-Street, corner of Fly-Market,
A COLLECTION OF
ESSAYS AND FUGITIVE WRITINGS,
On various ſubjects.
By NOAH WEBSTER, *Jun.*

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,
LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.
Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,
WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c. as uſual.
New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an abſent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the ſaid chief juſtice by a creditor of the ſaid Lewis M'Donald, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of the ſaid State, entitled, "An act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the 4th April, 1786; he, the ſaid chief juſtice, has directed all the ſaid Lewis M'Donalds eſtate, within this State, to be ſeized, and that unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the ſame will be ſold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.
New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w. 1y.)

THE Creditors of Col. ELISHA SHELDON, of Saliſbury, are hereby notified, That the Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees of ſaid SHELDON's eſtate, will attend to the buſineſs of their appointment on the firſt Monday of Auguſt next, at the houſe of JACOBUS DAVIS, in ſaid Saliſbury, agreeable to the Act of Aſſembly.—The intereſt of the creditors requires their general attendance.
HEZEKIAH FITCH, JOHN BIRD, } Truſtees.
Saliſbury, (Connecticut), June 28, 1789.

☞ *A large impreſſion of this paper having been ſtruck off from the commencement of the ſecond vol. April* 14.—*Thoſe who incline to become ſubſcribers from that period, may be furniſhed with the numbers compleat.*